

SEEDS OF WAR SOWN
IN GERMAN SCHOOLSPresident Hill Tells How
Nation Prepared Minds
of the People.

THE STATE OVER ALL

Hatred of Other Countries
Instilled Into Pupils—
Technical Training.

"We do not fight and hate the German people as individuals, but as a German system," said President A. Ross Hill, speaking on "How the Schools of Germany Prepared for War," this morning at the opening convocation of the Summer Session in the University Auditorium. "What we mean when we say we are not fighting the German people, is that we are not fighting the kindly spirited individual German, as we have all known him, but the blood-thirsty, cruel-hearted spirit of the Germans, acting as a whole."

"It is easier for us to understand," said President Hill, "how Germany can celebrate the sinking of the Lusitania, or the invading of Belgium, when we consider that in all the schools and universities of Germany, the students are taught over and over again that the center of authority, the sanction of what is right or wrong, all moral judgment, is that of the State. Anything is right that promotes the interest of the state; if it would help the state to cut off the hands of the women and children of Belgium, to sink the Lusitania then it is right."

Prussianized School-System.

The schools of Germany have prepared for the war, not by military training in the universities, but by the development of ideals, and training in vocational work, President Hill pointed out. The striking thing about the school system, which is under Prussian domination, like everything else in Germany since the time of Bismarck, is its highly centralized character. There is but one school system, and at its head is a powerful minister of education. When this minister, sitting in Berlin, adopts a course of study, it goes into effect the next day, without question. This condition, with the fact that the German professor does not quiz his pupils, but does all the talking himself, makes the school room an easy place to conduct propaganda.

Union Under Bismarck.

Germany, as an empire, has not been known for so very long; she was, a short time ago, made up of a number of states, each with its own autocratic ruler. Although they spoke a common language, all efforts at union failed, until the coming of Bismarck of Prussia. With no sympathy with democracy, with blood and iron methods, Bismarck made possible, through force of him, a united Germany under the leadership of Prussia. To strengthen the union, he brought on the Franco-Prussian war, in which the French were easily beaten, but which served to show the little countries that, alone, they might be attacked at any time, and for protection they must preserve the union.

This idea the people of Germany still hold, and that is why they are so firmly convinced that they are waging a defensive warfare, against an enemy who would gladly crush them if they did not fight for their rights. They have been taught consistently a fear of their neighbors—first of France, then of England and then of Russia.

Taught to Fear Other Countries.

Fear and hatred of other countries have been instilled into the people through the schools, and German achievements in literature and industry and German prowess of war have been extolled, until the German youth considers the German as a super-man. The books they study in the schools tell of the wonders of Germany. The histories teach that Napoleon would have absolutely overrun Europe if Germany had not stepped in and saved the day. As for the British, they were only cowards; it was the German morale and military power that had saved Europe.

Besides preparing for war by a development of ideals, the German schools have made preparation by giving vocational training. Every boy who is not to attend a university is given technical training as soon as he has completed the eighth grade. In Munich, which is smaller than St. Louis, in 1914, Doctor Hill said he saw more boys between the ages of 15 and 18 who were taking vocational work than are to be found in the whole of the United States. These people were already trained for work behind the lines, whereas we are having to train our men now, as we need them.

Dean Loeb on War Stamps.

Before the address by President Hill, Isidor Loeb, dean of the School of Business and Public Administration,

THE CALENDAR

June 25.—Maccabees vs. Postoffice team, baseball. Fairgrounds, 6 p. m., for benefit of Red Cross.

June 25-26.—Conference of Missouri county food administrators in Columbia.

June 26.—Students vs. Soldiers, baseball, Rollins Field, 7 p. m.

June 28.—Business Benedicts vs. Faculty, baseball, Rollins Field, 7 p. m.

June 28.—National War Savings Day.

June 28.—Meeting of fathers of men in national service, Courthouse, 7:30 p. m.

June 28.—War Savings mass meeting, for men and women, Methodist Church, 4 p. m.

July 1.—Postponed term of Circuit Court convenes.

July 1.—Business Bachelors vs. Students, baseball, Rollins Field, 7 p. m.

July 3.—Faculty vs. Soldiers, baseball, Rollins Field, 7 p. m.

July 4.—Independence Day; national holiday.

July 5.—Business Benedicts vs. Students, baseball, Rollins Field, 7 p. m.

July 6.—Social at Methodist Church for soldiers and students, 8 p. m.

July 8.—Business Bachelors vs. Soldiers, baseball, Rollins Field, 7 p. m.

July 10.—Business Benedicts vs. Business Bachelors, baseball, Rollins Field, 7 p. m.

July 12.—Faculty vs. Students, baseball, Rollins Field, 7 p. m.

tion, and chairman of the Boone County War Speakers' Bureau, made a brief explanation of the War Savings Stamp campaign, with an appeal to the Summer Session students to respond to the best of their ability to the call for pledges, which is to be made this week.

"It is an opportunity for all to enlist in the great army of service," said Dean Loeb, "and there is nothing we can do to help the boys better than to get into the campaign, to save, and by investing in stamps, to put our money where it can help the boys in the trenches."

"The War Savings stamp is the best way the Government has given us to help prosecute the war for human freedom," said Dean Loeb, going on to explain that it was also the best investment possible. Stamps are selling now for \$4.17; they will increase in price one cent each month until in December they will be \$4.23, but on January 1, 1923, these stamps will be worth \$5."

FEWER MARRIAGES NOW

Smallest Number of Licenses in Four Years Issued.

The poorest marriage June since 1915 is waiting. Fewer licenses have been issued up to today for the month than for any June in the preceding four years. There have been thirteen granted so far.

Nineteen were taken in the same time in 1917, twenty-four in 1916, and sixteen in 1915.

Another fancy is exploded by observation of the ledger pages in the office of the recorder of deeds. June is not even the favorite month to get married in. The rose month is always pictured as a great nuptial period by women's magazines, but young people of Boone County like better the month of October. Whether the flurry of a university commencement has anything to do with it is a question. It may be different elsewhere.

The recorder of deeds saw more business in 1917 than before. War-time excitement brought the number of licenses issued for the year up to 293, which exceeds the 284 issued in 1916 and the 286 in 1915. One hundred and five have been taken so far in 1918, which is below the average.

It is possible that many marriages which might otherwise have taken place in Boone County have been performed near cantonments, with the bridegroom in khaki and the bride wearing a traveling gown.

The most licenses are not issued to "Smiths" or "Joneses" in Boone County but to "Sapps." More persons with this name are married each year than any other two names combined.

A decrease in the number of marriages of negroes is noticeable. There were thirty-eight in 1915, thirty-four in 1916, and thirty in 1917.

DRAFT DRAWING FRIDAY

Will Determine Relative Positions of Men Registered June 5.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Friday has been set for the drawing of draft numbers of the 800,000 young men of 21 years who registered on June 5. The drawing will take place in the Senate office building. It will begin at 9 a. m. and should be completed before noon.

R. R. Rates in Ireland Increased.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

DUBLIN, June 24.—The cost of railway passenger travel in Ireland was increased on June 1 by 50 per cent over the pre-war rates. Similar increases have been in force in England for a long time, and the only object of extending the order to Ireland is to restrict unnecessary travel and effect economies in coal consumption.

DRASTIC RULES MADE
TO CONSERVE SUGARHome Consumers Will Be
Limited to Three Pounds
Each a Month.

IN EFFECT ON JULY 1

Amount Used in All Except
Essential Products Must
Be Greatly Reduced.

Reduction of the available sugar supplies through shipping shortage and the sinking by submarines of more than 200 sugar factories in France, losses of thousands of acres of French and Italian sugar beet lands and reduction of the domestic crop have necessitated drastic restrictions on sugar consumption in this country to tide over the present crisis, the Food Administration has announced.

On July 1 and thereafter the distribution of sugar in the United States will be conducted under the direction of the United States Food Administration. On that date the federal food administrators for the various states will issue certificates to all buyers of sugar, including wholesalers, retailers, manufacturers, public eating houses, bakeries—in fact, every buyer of sugar except household consumers.

3 Pounds a Month for Each Person.

Home consumption of sugar will be limited to three pounds a person a month. Less essential manufactured products, including sweet drinks, will be allowed only 50 per cent of their normal requirements, while manufacturers of ice cream will be allowed only 75 per cent of what they used in the last year.

The new rationing regulations will be effective July 1. Every manufacturer will be required to certify his sugar needs to the federal food administrator for Missouri before he can obtain sugar. Only the following products will get their full amount of sugar under the new rule:

Canned fruits, canned vegetables, explosives, meats, catsup, chile sauce, drugs for medicinal purposes, apple butter, packers of preserved fruits, mince meats, glycerin, insecticides, capsules and ant poison.

Less Essential Class.

Under the less essential class which will get only half its sugar requirements, instead of 80 per cent, as now, are included: Barrooms, brewers, California fruit cider, cough drops, dental preparations, dessert powders, druggists who buy sugar for reducing concentrated syrups, honey manufacturers, hotel bars, gelatin, ginger ale, glue, grape juice, ice cream cones, ice cream powder, jelly powder, marshmallows, malted milk, maple sugar compounds, molasses and syrups, patent medicines, pickles, rollers for printing presses, preserving salmon eggs for sale to fishermen, table syrup, vinegar and whiskey.

In the case of grape juice, the Food Administration has announced it possibly would allow additional sugar, if necessary, to prevent fermentation of the grape crop, but no increased sugar would be allowed to produce a sweeter drink.

Soda fountains are cut to 50 per cent of their normal requirements of sugar. Preserved fruits for soda fountains must adhere to this limit, although fruits preserved for normal domestic use may have the full amount of sugar. Ice cream formerly has been allowed unlimited use of sugar, but after July 1 only 75 per cent will be allowed and where ice cream is manufactured on the premises of any dispenser it will be under the 50 per cent limitation.

Strict Saving Necessary.

The strain of America to provide sugar for the Allies is increasing. Only strict conservation will enable the Food Administration to tide over the crisis without being forced to more drastic steps and increased prices.

The three pounds a month a person for household use will be allowed in addition to the amount obtained for home canning and preserving. But the Food Administration is depending upon the patriotic women of the country to save as much from the three pounds a month as they possibly can.

There will be no direct rationing of the household. It would cost the government more than five million dollars to put the household on a ration card and would take the service of 100,000 persons to carry it out. This money and labor cannot be afforded, the Food Administration has said. Co-operation of the householders will make a ration card unnecessary.

Mice-Killing Clubs to Save Grain.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

LONDON, May 18.—A movement to form mouse killing clubs in Great Britain, as one means of grain conservation, is well under way, men, women and children being urged to take part. A club has already been organized in Sissinghurst, Kent, and it was announced recently that in one day one member alone had killed 650 mice. It has been estimated by persons interested in the campaign that a mouse will eat a spoonful of corn each day.

GIVES HISTORY OF
CITY MANAGER PLANH. A. Collier Explains
System of Government
to Civic League.

BEGAN IN DAYTON, O.

Outgrowth of Commission
Form, Which Originated
in Galveston.

H. A. Collier, county fuel administrator, addressed the Civic League at the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. Building at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon on the subject of "The City Manager Plan of Government."

Mr. Collier said that the father of this plan of city government was the commission form of government that originated in Galveston, Tex., at the time of the flood there. From Galveston this form of management spread to many other cities of Texas.

Dayton, Ohio, was the first city to adopt the city manager government in its present form. This adoption was also brought about by a crisis in city conditions caused by a flood. From two floods, then, said Mr. Collier, two modern methods of municipal management came into existence, and, from the antiquated system of government extant in some cities, it is to be judged that the original deluge of Noah's time was responsible for the birth of a municipal management idea.

Efficiency Shown.

At the time of the flood in Dayton, John H. Patterson took the authority upon himself of restoring the condition of the city with the aid of committees he appointed and directed. After the lesson in efficiency demonstrated by him, the city elected each year five men from the city at large to appoint a city manager. This man has the entire management of the city. He receives a salary of \$12,500 for his services. It is his duty to enforce all the ordinances, and to appoint and remove all subordinate city officials, such as the police, the firemen, the street cleaners, and all the heads of the city departments, treasurer, etc. These officials are all responsible to him, and he is in turn responsible to the board elected from the city at large, who are finally responsible to the people.

Criticism Pro and Con.

Mr. Collier said that the city manager plan of government was subject to both favorable and unfavorable criticism. He said that it secured expert administrative forces for the city, it centralized city power to the end of efficiency, that it placed the responsibility for civic improvement and the enforcement of the law with one man. He believes that this form of city government is more careful with finances than the traditional form, and, since there are fewer officials, that there is less necessity for "taking care of the boys."

The chief objection offered by Mr. Collier was that it did not fit the conception that many had of a democratic form of government. He said that government was not for its own sake, but for the people, and that the people would not be able to learn the ideals of government unless they were given a chance to help make it. He was willing to admit, however, the efficiency of the city manager plan as long as the right men were obtained to run it.

SOLDIER GOES BACK TO CAMP

A. F. Gregory was Found Wandering
Near Sturgeon a Month Ago.

A. F. Gregory, a soldier of Camp Funston, who was brought here about a month ago, having been found wandering in the northern part of the county near Sturgeon, returned to camp today. Gregory had received a letter telling of his mother's death and funeral, and left camp without permission. Later he was found near Sturgeon and arrested by B. B. Brown. Gregory's mind was found to be unbalanced, so he was brought to the Parker Memorial Hospital. It is thought that Gregory will not be punished as a deserter on account of his weakened mental state.

ANOTHER WOMAN REGISTERS

Mrs. Constantine Snell Is Technically
An Enemy Alien.

Mrs. Constantine Snell, who lives about two and one-half miles north of Columbia, has registered with Postmaster R. H. Gray, under the enemy alien law.

Mrs. Snell was Miss Emma Allen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Allen, native Boone Countyans, who lived about one and a half miles northwest of town. She married Constantine Snell, a farmer, who came to Boone County when a child. He did not know he was an enemy alien until he had to register several months ago.

State Music Teachers Meet.

About 250 music teachers assembled in St. Louis today for the twenty-third annual convention of Missouri Music Teachers. Prof. Basil D. Gauntlett of Stephens College is attending the meeting.

THE WEATHER

For Columbia and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

For Missouri: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Weather Conditions.

Showers, quite heavy in some localities, have fallen over Southern Iowa, nearly all of Missouri, and Illinois, and parts of Indiana and Ohio, and most of Kentucky; light showers also occurred along the immediate Atlantic coast from Florida to New York, and at a few places in the northern Rocky Mountains. In other sections of the country fair weather has prevailed.

In the northern border states the weather continues unusually cool but in other parts of the country temperatures approximate the seasonal average.

In Columbia mostly fair weather will prevail over Wednesday followed by unsettled again by Thursday.

Local Data.

The highest temperature in Columbia yesterday was 88; and the lowest last night was 74. Rainfall 0.56. Relative humidity noon yesterday was 73 per cent. A year ago yesterday the highest temperature was 90 and the lowest was 67. Rainfall 0.00.

(Summer Time) Sun rose today, 5:44 a. m. Sun sets, 8:39 p. m. Moon rises, 9:40 p. m.

The Temperatures Today.

7 a. m.	74	12 noon	76
8 a. m.	73	1 p. m.	77
9 a. m.	73	2 p. m.	80
10 a. m.	72	3 p. m.	81
11 a. m.	75	4 p. m.	84

CANVASS IS COMPLETED

New Names on List of Subscribers to Welfare Fund.

The committees canvassing for the fund to be used for entertaining the soldiers of the War Training School have completed their work. J. R. Somerville, in charge of the committees, states that it has not been possible to see every person, and that he will receive contributions, either by mail or at the rooms of the Commercial Club.

The following persons have subscribed to the fund, in addition to those previously reported:

Hetzler Packing Co.—\$10.00
J. D. Van Horn—\$2.00
Daniel Boone Tavern—\$25.00
E. C. Clinkscales—\$10.00
Boone County Lumber Co.—\$10.00
White Eagle Dairy—\$5.00
Tavern Drug Store—\$5.00
Payne-Roth Grocery Co.—\$10.00
Dorn-Cloney—\$25.00
J. R. Lipscomb—\$2.00
A. G. Spencer—\$10.00
R. B. Price, Jr.—\$5.00
R. B. Price, Sr.—\$10.00
A. Fredendall—\$5.00
O. L. Franklin—\$1.00
J. H. Estes—\$5.00
J. B. Jones—\$1.00
J. M. Price—\$1.00
Miss Hogan—\$1.00
Charlotte Thurman—\$1.00
Olga Hausschildt—\$1.00
W. J. Hetzler, Jr.—\$1.00
Berda Hughes—\$1.00
E. M. Price—\$1.00
Mrs. J. O. Nichols—\$2.00
Madge LaForce—\$5.00
Mrs. Wright—\$1.00
Robert Proctor—\$5.00
Mrs. Margaret Somerville—\$1.00
Mrs. Margaret Watson—\$1.00
Clara Kern—\$5.00
Marth Selpe—\$1.00
Mrs. W. W. Stice—\$5.00
Bertha L. Dierks—\$1.00
W. H. Hargrove—\$1.00
F. L. Duley—\$1.00
W. H. Fohrman—\$1.50
M. N. Beeler—\$1.00
G. W. Reavis—\$1.00
T. S. Townsley—\$1.00
A. C. Ragsdale—\$1.00
G. W. Tannreuther—\$2.00
J. H. Coursault—\$2.00
G. M. Reed—\$1.00
E. R. Hedrick—\$2.00
F. F. Stephens—\$1.00
H. L. Kempster—\$1.00
H. Almstedt—\$5.00
R. M. Dewey—\$2.00
C. G. Ross—\$2.00
H. W. Smith—\$1.00
Walter Williams—\$5.00
H. M. Belden—\$3.00
J. G. Babb—\$1.00
R. L. Ramsey—\$5.00
H. W. Hibbard—\$5.00
J. R. Wharton—\$2.00
L. L. Alexander—\$1.00
L. D. Haigh—\$2.50
L. T. Simpson—\$1.00
W. A. Albrecht—\$2.00
L. G. Rinkle—\$1.50
Stephen Bewick—\$1.00

SOLDIERS TAKE OUT INSURANCE

Lieutenants Arrive to Assist Captain Yant at War School.

Captain W. E. Yant of the War School said this morning that the soldiers had fallen into the educational part of the work with lively interest. The soldiers were insured today and their family allotments arranged. After lunch they were read the Articles of War and the Army Regulations.

Lieutenant Frederick Stokes, who is second in command, reported for duty Saturday. Lieutenant Cornelius F. McCarthy, who is third in command, reported for duty Sunday.

AUSTRIAN FORCES
IN FULL RETREATCasualty List Placed by One
Italian Report at
200,000.

PIAVE RIVER FALLS

Recession of Torrent Aids
Enemy in Retirement
—Many Prisoners.

By Associated Press.

Official reports from Rome today say that the Austrian army is in full retreat. From papers taken from the prisoners, it is evident that Austria had not contemplated defeat. High hopes were spread among the soldiers that the Austrian offensive along the Piave would virtually put Italy out of the war.

The exact loss of the enemy is not yet clear, as every hour brings new reports of prisoner and equipment losses. More than 1,000 were killed in the last hasty retreat to gain the eastern bank of the Piave.

General Diaz says that close to 40,000 prisoners have been taken. One report places the casualty list at 200,000.

The swollen torrent of the Piave River, which played havoc with the advancing masses, fell as quickly as it arose and when the retreat began the beds were practically dry. This enabled the enemy to get many troops to safety which otherwise would have been cut off.

That Austria's routed forces will be unable to make a move for several days, is the belief of Italian officers. They report the Italian forces gaining strength each day.

Along the front from the North Sea to Switzerland the Allied forces are awaiting an expected blow.

British troops took prisoners in raiding activities in the Arras sector.

TELLS GERMANY'S WAR AIMS

German Foreign Secretary Addresses the Reichstag.

By Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, June 25.—Doctor von Kuehlmann, Germany's foreign secretary, in a speech before the Reichstag, set forth the war aims of the German Empire, saying:

"We stand for all that is best for the German people and the Allies. We desire a long and independent existence for our people. We desire over sea communication in accordance with the greatness of our wealth, and freedom of the seas to all parts of the world."

Doctor Von Kuehlmann, said that when nations in battle exchanged peace terms there must be only honesty and chivalry.

INLAND RAIDS PLANNED

Germans Said to Have Contemplated Flights to the Mississippi.

By Associated Press.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 25.—That the Germans have planned aerial raids along the Atlantic Coast and as far inland as the Mississippi River is indicated by pamphlets that German aviators have dropped along the Allied lines in France. Such a report was brought by passengers on a French steamship which arrived here today.

OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION

Hurley Says It Would Greatly Hamper Ship-Building.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, in a report yesterday, opposed absolute prohibition at this time.

"We have got to put aside all new experiments at this time," he said. He declared that national prohibition now would greatly complicate the labor problem.

Percy Johnson, heading a committee of New York bankers, expressed himself against prohibition also. He said that absolute prohibition would result in a financial catastrophe and that 1,000 firms would be bankrupted.

Postmaster General Burleson declared that prohibition would greatly interfere with the war plans of the country.

Chairman Hurley said that the ship-building program of the United States, which is the largest in any country, would be greatly set back by prohibition. He said that the chief difficulty in obtaining ship-building labor had been in the "dry" districts.

Secretary Daniels advocated prohibition. He said that such an amendment would materially increase the efficiency of laborers.

Organized labor is opposed to such a step, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, testified that it would result only in disorganization and become an "apple of discord."

Faculty to Entertain Students.

The faculty of the University will entertain the Summer Session students at the Missouri Union at 8 o'clock Friday evening. Dr. A. H. R. Fairchild is chairman of the committee on entertainment.

Another in \$1,000 Club.

Another member was added to the \$1,000 War Savings Club this afternoon. C. O. Chambers took the limit allowed.